

SOKOL'SKIY, V.N.

Brief study on the development of rocket research in the U.S.S.R.
Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tekhn. 29:3-49 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Rocket research)

SOKOL'SKIY, V.N.

Rating of external loads acting on an airplane (1914-1918). Trudy Inst.
1st.est.i tekh. 38:192-220 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Airplanes—Design and construction)

SOKOL'SKIY, V.N.

Research center of naval aeronautics in Russia. Trudy Inst.ist.est.i
tekh. 38:288-297 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Aeronautical research)

TSIOLKOVSKIY, Konstantin Eduardovich[deceased]; VOROB'YEV, B.N.;
SOKOL'SKIY, V.N. kand. tekhn. nauk; BLAGONRAVOV, A.A.,
akademik; SOKOLOVA, S.A., red. izd.-va; POLENOVA, T.P.,
tekhn. red.; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Red.-sost.B.N.Vorob'yev,
V.N.Sokol'skii. Obshchaya red. A.A.Blagonravova. Moskva,
Izd.-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 533 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' komissii po razrabotke nauchnogo nasle-
diya K.E.Tsiolkovskogo (for Vorob'yev).
(Spaceflight) (Aeronautics)

SOKOL'SKIY, V.N.

From the history of powder-propelled rockets (17th to 19th centuries). Trudy Inst.ist.est. i tekhn. 45:48-106 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Rockets (Aeronautics))

SOKOL'SKIY, V.N.

From the history of airplane manufacture in the Ukraine
(Chervonoye Airplane Works). Trudy Inst.ist.est. i tekhn. 45:
222-235 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Ukraine--Airplane industry)

AM4020388

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Sokol'skiy, Viktor Nikolayevich

Solid-propellant rockets in Russia (Rakety na tverdom toplive v Rossii) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 285 p. illus., bibliog., index. 1600 copies printed. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii yestestvoznaniya i tekhniki). Editor of the publishing house: D. M. Berkovich; Artist: M. I. El'tsufen; Technical editor: G. N. Shevchenko; Proofreaders: M. A. Rafael'yants, T. B. Shmulevich; Responsible editor: Professor S. G. Kozlov

TOPIC TAGS: solid propellant rockets, military rockets, fireworks, signal rockets, flares, flying apparatus, powdered propellant rockets, First World War, incendiary rockets, ricochet rockets, luminescent rockets, gyroscopic gas turbine

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BLAGONRAVOV, A.A., akademik, red.; GRIGOR'YAN, A.T., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; DUSHKIN, L.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOSMODEM'YANSKIY, A.A., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KUZLOV, S.G., prof., red.[deceased]; SOKOLOVA, S.A., kandd. tekhn. nauk, red.; SOKOL'SKIY, V.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, red; FEDOROV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; CHEKANOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHUKHARDIN,S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[From the history of rocket engineering] Iz istorii raketnoi tekhniki. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 254 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii yestestvoznaniya i tekhniki.

TSIOLKOVSKIY, K.E.; VOROB'YEV, B.N., inzh.; SOKOL'SKIY, V.N.;
KOSMODEM'YANSKIY, A.A., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.;
KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.V., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Jet aircraft] Reaktivnye letatel'nye apparaty. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Nauka," 1964. 473 p. (MIRA 17:3)

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Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii yestestvoznanija i tekhniki

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BTI

Pioneers in rocketry: Kibal'chich, Tsiolkovskiy, Tsander, and Kondratyuk; selected works (Pionery raketnoj tekhniki: Kibal'chich, Tsiolkovskiy, Tsander, Kondratyuk izbrannyye trudy) Comp. by B. N. Vorob'yev and V. N. Sokol'skiy. Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1964, 670 p. illus., biblio., photos. 2,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: rocket technology, astronauts, scientific spacecraft, interplanetary flight, liquid propellant engine, rocket engine, heat measurement, interplanetary communication

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book is dedicated to Russian pioneer scientists in rocket technology and astronautics. It includes their basic works, written in the period from 1880-1930, on the subjects of rockets and interplanetary communication.

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3/3

SOKOLOVSKIY, V.N., Pe-satelkha,mark

Conference of the historians of science and technology of socialist countries. Vest.AN OSSR 35 no.6:93 1985.

(MTRA 18:8)

SOKOL'SKIY, V. P.
ACS

D

Intensification of glassmelting by using sodium silicate. L. G. MEL'NICHENKO, V. P. SOKOL'SKII, AND T. S. OSTAPENKO. *Steklo i Keram.*, 8 [9] 8-9 (1951).—Sodium silicate (20% Na₂O) was added in amounts up to 6% to make up for lack of required (25 to 30%) domestic cullet and also to reduce the soda content in the charge. Optimum results were obtained with 5% silicate and 15% cullet. This resulted in faster melting than with 30% cullet and no silicate; average speed-up was 16%. The soda requirement was reduced by one third. The charge was melted in an experimental tank consisting of a melting section and cooling sections feeding one bottle machine. Charging was done by heaps every 30 min. The average temperature in the melting section was 1420 ± 5°. Composition of the glass was SiO₂ 73.06, R₂O₁ 1.30, CaO 8.0, MgO 1.04, and Na₂O 16.0%. The silicate was made at the plant from sand, technical sodium sulfate, and coal; its composition was SiO₂ 71.06, R₂O₁ 1.31, SO₃ 0.08, CaO 1.11, MgO 0.4, and Na₂O 24.54%. B.Z.K.

SOKOL'SKIY, V. P.
C

3 - (S) - 52

Production of kitchenware from refractory glass. B. M. POLIK
AND V. P. SOKOL'SKIY. *Lekhaja Prom.*, 11 [4] 29-31 (1951).—De-
tails of glassmelting, shaping, and tempering at the Merelyansk
glass works are given. B.Z.K.

26692
S/056/61/041/005/007/038
B109/B102

26.233)

AUTHORS: Babichev, A. P., Karchevskiy, A. I., Muromskin, Yu. ...
Sokol'skiy, V. V.

TITLE: Formation of a current channel through a gas discharge in a
weak magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41,
no. 5(11), 1961, 1378 - 1381

TEXT: The configuration of a toroidal power discharge in a weak magnetic field experimentally studied under three conditions: (a) constant magnetic flux in the liner cross section, (b) constant, and (c) variable longitudinal field at the discharge periphery. The experimental data may be interpreted by a stationary forceless discharge model. Experimental setup: The liner had a diameter of 160 mm. In one series of experiments it was of aluminum which secures a constant magnetic flux in the liner cross section. In another, it was of steel, providing a constant magnetic field strength at the discharge periphery. The steel liner was placed in a coil which could generate a variable magnetic field in the plasma. Operating data: Current in the aluminum (steel) liner 50 ka (35 ka), voltage at the beginning of

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B109/B102

Formation of a current channel ...

discharge 1.1 kv, length of the first half-wave 600 μ sec, magnetic field at the beginning of discharge up to 1000 oersteds, head of the hydrogen filling between 0.01 and 0.001 mm Hg, plasma conductivity at the axis $6 \cdot 10^{14}$ ($8 \cdot 10^{13}$) CGSE. The exact field distribution may be seen in Fig. 1. For a closer investigation of the discharge character, an alternating magnetic field with variable amplitude and phase was produced with fourfold discharge frequency by means of an auxiliary coil (cf. D. P. Ivanov, V. D. Kirillov, DAN SSSR, 133, 793, 1960). The measuring results are shown in Fig. 2. The field strength $H_z(0)$ at the liner axis and the longitudinal field $H_z(r_0)$ at the periphery underwent a cophasal variation until the moment t_1 . At this moment, the longitudinal and azimuthal components of the magnetic field at the edge of the liner had the same amount. Due to the poor conductivity of plasma, the diffusion time of the magnetic field was relatively short. The observed formation of a current channel which somehow resembles the pinch effect may therefore be described by a stationary forceless discharge model. This holds good for both a constant and a variable external magnetic field. The values calculated with the

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Formation of a current channel ...

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aid of this model are shown in Fig. 1 as solid and in Fig. 2 as broke lines. Theory and experiments are in good agreement. I. K. Kikoin, B. S. Kadomtsev, and V. D. Shafranov are thanked for discussions. There are 2 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: D. J. Lees, M. G. Rusbridge. Conference Report, Uppsala, IV A, p. 955, 1959.

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1961

Fig. 1. Course of the longitudinal (H_z) and azimuthal (H_ϕ) components of the magnetic field strength. (a) thick-walled aluminum liner, (b) non-magnetic-steel liner. Solid curves - forceless discharge model, broken lines - paramagnetic model. Legend: (1) outer wall of the liner.
Fig. 2. Oscillograms of the discharge current J_2 and of the longitudinal field $H_z(0)$ in the middle of the liner with a variable magnetic field (r_o - liner radius) superimposed.

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S/120/61/000/002/025/042
E210/E594

AUTHORS: Sokol'skiy, V. V., Nastyukha, A. I. and Lobikov, Ye.A.

TITLE: Vacuum Discharge Gap with Electronic Ignition

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.2, pp.132-133

TEXT: For rapid switching of currents of the order of tens and hundreds of kA, air discharge gaps are used, the breakdown of which is excited by a spark at the surface of one of the electrodes and also by photons or a spark in the inter-electrode gap. For the same purpose vacuum discharge gaps have been developed which operate at 30 to 75 kV. The spark gaps require a relatively large excitation voltage of the order of 5 to 40 kV. The duration of the current pulse in vacuum discharge gaps is about 10 μ sec. For reducing the ignition voltage, a "thermotron" was developed which has a long delay time and a low service life. At high current intensities the operation of air discharge gaps is accompanied by intensive noise. In this paper a description is given of a vacuum discharge gap excited with an electron beam in the inter-electrode space of the discharge gap. It is suitable for switching large current pulses (several hundred kA) in the

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Vacuum Discharge Gap with ...

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voltage range 0.3 to 12 kV, the maximum duration of the pulse being 600 μ sec. The discharge gap is ignited by an electron beam which is extracted from a low voltage oscillating surge discharge. Fig.1 shows a schematic diagram of the vacuum discharge gap. The vacuum space, enclosed in a housing 3 with a bottom plate 7, contains the two main electrodes 1 and an ignition system - of the type of a magnetic electric discharge pressure gauge 1, 2, 7. The main electrodes 1 are duralumin discs 120 mm diameter, 12 mm thick. The vacuum input lead of one of the electrodes 1 is fixed onto the body of the discharge gap, the second electrode 1 is at ground potential; the central part of this electrode has five 2.5 mm diameter holes. This electrode is also one of the cathodes of the ignition system. Between the two cathodes 1 and 7 an insulated dural ring of 100 mm is placed, which plays the role of an anode 2. The electrodes 1 are spaced at 70 mm. In the zone of the ignition system a longitudinal magnetic field with $H \approx 200$ Oe is generated which flows through the winding of the solenoid 6. The winding of the solenoid is fed from 110 V d.c. supply. In the discharge gap a vacuum of about 10^{-2} mm Hg is maintained. The capacitance,

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Vacuum Discharge Gap with ...

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$C = 16 \mu F$, is charged to 800 V. At the moment of arrival of the starting signal to the grid of the thyratron a positive potential is fed to the anode 2 and an oscillating surge discharge occurs in the ignition system. The discharge gap is fired by electrons which are extracted from the oscillating discharge by the electric field which is applied to the main electrodes. For measuring the delay time of the breakdown in the discharge gap relative to the igniting discharge, a low ohm potentiometer R_1-R_2 is connected in series in the centre of the circuit (switch $K-1$ is in the position 1) and in the discharge circuit only the capacitance $C_1^+ = 12 \mu F$ is switched on instead of the condenser bank $C_1 = 5400 \mu F$ and the load L. A part of the voltage of the discharge circuit is taken from the potentiometer R_3-R_4 when the switch K_2 is in the position 1. The signal from the potentiometer R_3-R_4 is fed to the plates of the oscilloscope beam II and from the potentiometer R_1-R_2 to the input of the beam I amplifier. Fig.2 shows oscillograms of the discharge current in the ignition system I and the initial process of the breakdown in the discharge gap II ($U = 3$ kV; time marking as shown in 50 μsec). In the ignition system the

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Vacuum Discharge Gap with ...

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beginning of the current and voltage pulses coincide. The delay time of the discharge is $\tau = 20 \mu\text{sec}$; it decreases with increasing ignition voltage U_i and increasing discharge gap voltage U_p . For $U_p = 3 \text{ kV}$ and $U_i = 1000 \text{ V}$, $\tau_{av} = 10 \mu\text{sec}$ and the average variance in the ignition delay time is $\Delta\tau = 0.5$ to $1 \mu\text{sec}$. Acknowledgments are expressed to A. I. Zakharov for his assistance. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1960

800 V

Text in Fig.1. Geometrical arrangement same as in figure.

To beam
I amplifier OK17

Starting
signal
block

To pump

5 kV

To beam II plates
OK17

Rogovskiy
belt

To beam II plates OK17

To beam
I amplifier OK17

Card 4/5

SOKOL'SKIY, V.V.; NASTYUKHA, A.I.; LOBIKOV, Ye.A.

Power supply of a system for studying a heavy-current pulse
discharge. Fiz. elek. no.1:118-123 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

POPOV, Ivan Stepanovich; SOKOL'SKIY, Ye.

[Financial work of rural soviets] Finansovaia rabota v sel'skom
sovete. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1957. 103 p.
(Soviets) (MIRA 13:6)

SOKOL'SKIY, Ye.

Possibilities for eliminating losses. Fin.SSSR 21 no.4:
60-65 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Ukraine--Costs, Industrial)

SAMEYSHCHEV, A.A., inzh.; SOKOL'SKIY Ye.I., inzh.; FIRSOVA, L.N., inzh.;
TIMCHENKO, N.K., inzh.; NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concentrating limestone with the aid of a mechanical classifier.
Stroi. mat. 7 no.4:23-26 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Limestone) (Sorting devices)

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., prof.

Hemotransfusions in the treatment of some infectious diseases
of the nervous system. Vrach. delo no.2:95-98 F'64

(MIRA 17:4)

I. Katedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.G. Sokolyanskiy)
Odeskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SOKOLYANSKIY, G. G. PROF

FM47T84

USSR/Medicine - Encephalitis Jan 1948
Medicine - Nervous System, Diseases

"Tick Encephalitis and Some Other Seasonal Virus
Nerve Infections in Yaroslav Oblast," Prof G. G.
Sokolyanskiy, Dir, V. N. Klyuchikov, Asst, Clinic
Nerve Diseases, Yaroslav Med Inst, 5 pp

"Nevropat i Psiakhiat" Vol XVII, No 1

Describes history of tick encephalitis case appar-
ently cured in 1901, but indicated positive after-
effects some 46 years later. Greatest outbreaks in
1901, and the majority confined to north part of the
Oblast. Submitted for publication, 31 Oct 1947.

47T84

SOKOLIANSKI/G. G.

413. SOKOLIANSKI G. G. and GABRIELYAN M. I. on neuralgia ('irritative neuritis') of the vagus nerve Klinicheskaya Meditsina, Moscow 1949, 6(87)

History of a man aged 53, presenting a syndrome of painful attacks, occurring very frequently (up to 30-40 times in 24 hours) arising on eating or speaking and localized in the throat, the tongue and radiating into the left ear and cheek. The pain started in the left submandibular region. In addition to glossopharyngeal symptoms, the attacks were accompanied by a definite vagus syndrome: asthmatoform respirations, bradycardia, sialorrhoea, hyperaemia and hyperhidrosis of the face. The attack, stopped during fever, and during physical effort. Treatment by novocaine block, autchaemotherapy, dionine-iontophoresis, d'arsenvalization and atropine injections, was successful.

Van der Molen - Terwolde

So. NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY Section VIII Vol. 3¹ Jan-Jun 1950 Excepta Medica

SOKOLYANSKIY, G. G.; KLYUCHIKOV, V. N.

To the defense of A. Ya. Kozhevnikov (critique of certain
"critics"). Nevropat. psikiat., Moskva 20 no.3:18-23
May-June 1951. (CLML 20:11)

1. Professor Sokolyanskiy; Assistant Klyuchikov. 2. Of the
Clinic for Nervous Diseases (Director -- Prof. G. G.
Sokolyanskiy), Yaroslavl' Medical Institute. 3. Article
defends A. Ya. Kozhevnikov's views in regard to the etiology
and pathogenesis of Kozhevnikov epilepsy.

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G.

Neurologic syndromes in hypertension. Klin.med., Moskva 29 no.2:
64-67 Feb 51.
(CLML 20:?)

1. Of the Department of Nervous Diseases (Head--Prof. G.G.
Sokolyanskiy), Yaroslavl' Medical Institute.

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G.; KLICHIKOV, V.N.

Clinical nature and pathogenesis of convulsive manifestations in
Kojevnikoff's epilepsy. Zh. nevropat. psichiat., Moskva 52 no.1:
21-29 Jan 52. (CIML 21:5)

1. Professor for Sokolyanskiy and Assistant for Klyuchikov.
2. Of the Clinic for Nervous Diseases, Yaroslavl' Medical
Institute (Director--Prof. G.G. Sokolyanskiy).

SOKOLYANSKIY, G. G., KLYUCHIKOV, V. N.

Epilepsy

Clinical nature and pathogenesis of convulsive manifestations in Kozhevnikov's epilepsy.
G. G. Sokolyanskiy, V. N. Klyuchikov., Shur. nevr.i psikh., 52, no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. Unclassified.

SOKOL'YANSKIY, U. G., Prof.

Medulla Oblongata - Wounds and Injuries

Circulatory disorders in the basin of the inferior posterior cerebellar artery and the state of arterial pressure in injuries of the medulla oblongata. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 52, no. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G.; VORONKOVA, G.A.

Dibazol therapy of sensory disturbances in syringomyelitis. Farm. i toks.
16 no.5:28-29 S-0 '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (direktor - professor G.G.Sokolyanskiy)
Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Spinal cord-Inflammation)

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G.; KLYUCHIKOV, V.N.

Additional remarks on the misinterpretation of A.Ia.Kozhevnikov's theory of partial constant cerebral epilepsy; reply to Professor L.Ia.Nemlikher. Zhur. nevr.i psikh. 53 no.9:747-749 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Epilepsy) (Kozhevnikov, Aleksei Iakovlevich, 1836-1902)
(Nemlikher, L.Ia.)

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., professor; MELEROVICH, A.Ye.

Differential diagnosis of vascular diseases from tumors of the brain.
Vop.neirokhir. 19 no.3:3-9 My-Je '55. MIRA 8:6)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRAIN, neoplasms,
differ. diag. from thrombosis)

(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS, differential diagnosis,
neoplasms)

SOKOLYANSKIY
SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., professor; KLYUCHIKOV, V.N., dotsent

"Epidemic infantile paralysis" by S.E.Genzburg, S.M.Kopeliovich.
Reviewed by G.G.Sokolianskii, V.N.Kliuchikov. Sov.med. 19 no.12:
81-83 D '55. (MLRA 10:9)

(POLIOMYELITIS) (KOPELIOVICH, S.M.)
(GANZBURG, S.E.)

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G.; KLYUCHIKOV, V.N.

Some forms of so-called hyperkinetic epilepsy and their etiology.
Zhur.nevr.i psich. 55 no.5:337-342 '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EPILEPSY,
hyperkinetic)

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., professor; MELEBOVICH, A.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Arterial pressure in syringomyelia. Sov.med. 20 no.11:18-23 N '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. G.G.Sokolyanskiy)
Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SYRINGOMYELIA, physiol.)

blood pressure in)

(BLOOD PRESSURE, in various dis.
syringomyelia)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Circulation

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65292

Author : Sokolovanskiy G.G. *Yaroslavl'*

Inst : -

Title : Nervous Regulation of Arterial Pressure

Orig Pub : V sb.: Aktual'n. probl. nevropatol. i psikiatrii. Kuybyshev,
1957, 31-39

Abstract : Clinical observations are presented on alterations in blood pressure associated with CNS lesions at various levels; the data lend support to the notions of crossed innervation of vascular tonus, induction relationships between cortex and brain-stem vasomotor apparatus and the role of the strio-pallidonigral system and the medulla in the regulation of blood pressure in man.

Card : 1/1

55

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G.

Echinopsine in the treatment of certain diseases of the nervous system. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 59 no.4:486-487 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof.G.G.Sokolyanskiy)
Odeskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ALKALOIDS, ther.use,
echinopsin in NS dis. (Rus))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
ther., echinopsin (Rus))

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., prof.

"Sudden tension symptom" and its diagnostic significance. Sov.
med. 24 no. 5:122-123 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.G. Sokolyanskiy)
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.Ya. Deyneka).
(SCIATICA)

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., prof.; DUBOVYY, Ye.D., prof.; KURAKO, Yu.L., dotsent

Use of small doses of radioactive phosphorus in the treatment of
epilepsy. Vrach. delo no.1:72-75 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.G.Sokolyanskiy) i
kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. Ye.D.Dubovyy)
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(PHOSPHORUS-ISOTOPES) (EPILEPSY)

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., prof.; ROZENTSVAYG, A.M., dotsent; GOL'D, E.O., student
(Odessa)

Organizer of neurological service, O.O.Mochutkovskii. Vrach.delo
no.8:129-132 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(MOCHUTKOVSKII, OSIP OSIPOVICH, 1845-1903)

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.

"Diencephalic epilepsy" by E.F.Davidenkova-Kul'kova. Reviewed by
G.Sokolianskii. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.4:630-632 '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(EPILEPSY) (DAVIDENKOVA-KUL'KOVA, E.F.)

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., prof. (Odessa)

Leonid Vali'evich Blumenau; on the one-hundredth anniversary
of his birth. Vrach. delo no.7:155-156 Jl'63. (MIRA 16:10)
(BLUMENAU, LEONID VASIL'EVICH, 1862 - 1931) [REDACTED]

SOKOLOVSKIY, G.G.; KURAKO, Yu.I..

Development and the characteristics of passage of some conducting
tracts of the spinal cord. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.6:864-
870 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Katedra nervnykh bolezniy (zaveduyushchiy - prof. G.G.
Sokolovskiy) Gnesskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova.

STEPANENKO, O.R., st. nauchn. sotr., otv. red.; LITVAK, L.B., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., zam. otv. red.; MAN'KOVSKIY, B.N., prof., red.; PANCHENKO, D.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; TATARENKO, N.P., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G., prof., red.; GOLUBOVA, R.A., st. nauchn. sotr., red.

[Disorders of cerebral blood circulation (in the neurological clinic)] Rasstroistva mozgovogo krovoobrashcheniya (v nevro-logiceskoi klinike). Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 258 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut.
2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut (for Litvak).
3. Otdel nevrologii Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta (for Golubova).
4. Otdel vegetativnoy patologii Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta (for Stepanenko).
5. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Panchenko).

SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G.; KURAKO, Yu.L.; KHACHATUROVA, D.I.; AYZEN, M.Ya.

Ollier's disease (dyschondroplasia) combined with a brain tumor,
craniopharyngioma. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.6:821-824 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (direktor - prof. G.G. Sokolyanskiy)
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Pirogova na baze Otdel'nogo
psikhoneurologicheskogo dispansera (glavnnyy vrach N.F. Kravchenko).

SOKOLYANSKIY, I.A.;KULAGIN, Yu.A.

Reading of regular print by the blind. Vop.psichol. 2 no.5:87-95
S-0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut defektologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.
(Blind--Printing and writing systems)

BOKOLYANSKIY, I. A. (Moscow)

"Education of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Through Language,"

Theses - Conference on Machine Translations, 15-21 May 1958, Moscow.

GRILLOV, V. I., G. M. KARABYAN, N. F. KUDRIKOV, V. A. S.

Recording of movements using a tensiometer and oscillogram.
Fiziol. zhurn. 1961, no. 2; 274-276. Mr-kir '63.

I. Institute of physiology im. B. V. Konovitskaya AN UkrSSR.

L 00932-07	BWF(I)	SCD	D
ACC NR: AP6015899	(A)	SOURCE CODE: UR/0238/65/011/006/0743/0747	
AUTHOR: Sokolyans'kyy, I. F.--Sokolyanskiy, I. F.			
ORG: Institute of Physiology im. O. O. Bogomolets, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, Kiev (Instytut fiziologii Akademii nauk UkrSSR)			
TITLE: <u>Oxygen stress in brain tissue of white mice under the effect of lateral acceleration</u>			
SOURCE: Fiziolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 6, 1965, 743-747			
TOPIC TAGS: oxygen, physiology , hypoxia, brain tissue, medical research , animal physiology, medical experiment , mouse, biologic acceleration effect			
ABSTRACT: The PO ₂ stress in brain tissues of white mice under the effect of lateral acceleration was studied because the available data on the development of oxygen deficiencies under acceleration conditions are of an indirect nature. The measurement results show that 1) hypoxia of the brain sets in under lateral acceleration conditions, 2) the decrease of PO ₂ stress in brain tissue depends on the intensity and duration of the acceleration, 3) no significant changes in PO ₂ stress occur at accelerations of 5 units of 2-3 min duration but at accelerations of 10, 20, 30, and 40 units the PO ₂ stress in brain tissue decreases 7.6, 17.2, 26.2, and 32.4%.			
Card 1/2			

L 08935-67

ACC NR: AP6015899

D

respectively, 4) normalization of the PO₂ stress depends on the acceleration intensity endured by the tissue and the duration of its action, and 5) hemorrhage in the lungs occurs at accelerations of 20-40 units of 2-3 min duration. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 27Jan65/ ORIG REF: 020/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 not

L 54722-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c) DD.

ACCESSION NR: AP5014837

UR/0238/65/011/003/0313/0318

AUTHOR: Berezovs'kyy, V. Ya. (Berezovskiy, V. A.); Sokolyans'kyy, I. F. (Sokolyanskiy, I. F.)

TITLE: Oxygen tension in human muscle during oxygen respiration at high mountain altitudes and in a pressure chamber

SOURCE: Fiziolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1965, 313-318

TOPIC TAGS: respiration, oxygen tension, tissue oxygen tension, pure oxygen respiration, high altitude physiology, pressure chamber, human physiology, hypoxia

ABSTRACT: By means of a polarographic method using a needle cathode and a pulsed system, it was possible to study changes in muscle oxygen tension in human subjects breathing oxygen under normal conditions, during "elevation in a pressure chamber, and at high mountain altitudes. At sea level, the diffusion current intensity was 1.536 ± 0.150 mamp. When breathing oxygen, it increased to 2.526 ± 0.252 mamp, and in a pressure chamber at a simulated 4000 m, it was reduced to 0.729 ± 0.168 mamp. Oxygen respiration under these

Card 1/2

L 54722-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014837

pressure chamber conditions increased the value to 1.665 ± 0.237 mamp. Oxygen respiration at sea level produced a diffusion current intensity increment of 1.017 ± 0.168 mamp, while in the pressure chamber the increment was 0.858 ± 0.234 mamp. Oxygen respiration at a mountain altitude of 2200 m, resulted in an increment of 1.308 ± 0.042 mamp, while at an altitude of 4200 m, the increment was 2.700 ± 0.174 mamp. These differences in increased oxygen tension in human skeletal muscle when breathing oxygen under acute hypoxic conditions in a pressure chamber or under high mountain conditions, may be due to physiological shifts which occur during gradual acclimatization to high mountain conditions. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [CD]

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fiziologiyi imeni O.O. Bohomol'tsya Akademiyi nauk URSR, Kiev (Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences, URSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4031

Card 2/2

L 04580-67 EW(1) SCIE DD

ACC NR: AP6033148

27 SOURCE CODE: UR/0238/66/012/005/0582/0592
B

AUTHOR: Danyleyko, V. I.; Danileyko, V. I.; Dudaryev, V. P.; Dudarev, V. P.;
Matsynin, V. V.; Leont'yeva, H. O.; Leont'yeva, G. A.; Sokolyans'kyy, I. F.—
Sokolyanskiy, I. F.; Pivtorak, P. P.

ORG: Division of Hypoxia and Hyperoxia, Institute of Physiology im. O. O. Bohomolets,
Academy of Sciences UkrSSR (Viddil fizioloziyi hipo- i hiperoksychnykh staniv
Instytutu fizioloziyi Akademiyi nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: Comprehensive study of the human organism during gradual alpine acclimatization

SOURCE: Fiziologichnyy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 5, 1966, 582-592

TOPIC TAGS: human physiology, blood plasma, hemoglobin, electromyography, alpine acclimatization

ABSTRACT: Subjects undergoing gradual alpine acclimatization according to the method of N. N. Sirotinin at altitudes from 2100 to 4200 m on Mt. El'brus (and higher in some cases) were compared with controls remaining in Kiev. Experimental results showed that changes in red blood cells during gradual alpine acclimatization were most pronounced at Shelter no. 11 (altitude 4800 m). Changes in electrophoresis of hemoglobin fractions occurred in the first stages of acclimatization to alpine conditions. The oxygen capacity of the blood dropped in most cases at the beginning

Card 1/2

L C458G-57

ACC NR: AP6033148

of acclimatization (except at Shelter no. 11, where it exceeded initial levels). Analysis of blood serum showed increase in globulin content and decrease in albumin. Oxygen consumption in experimental subjects was somewhat higher than initial values. On the second to fourth day of a stay at 2100 m, increased oxygen tension in the muscles investigated after oxygen inhalation was almost the same as under sea-level conditions. However, on the seventh to ninth day at high altitudes the increase in oxygen tension after O₂ inhalation was considerably greater than at the beginning of the experiment. Increased oxygen tension in the muscles coincided with increased hemoglobin and erythrocyte levels in the blood. During gradual alpine acclimatization the ability of the organism to increase oxygen tension in the muscles (a characteristic associated with alpine acclimatization) improves. In most cases a more or less pronounced drop in muscle bioelectricity was observed after oxygen inhalation. Muscle bioelectric activity usually increased when the subject was switched back to a normal gas atmosphere. Other data about the relationship between functional indices of human vital activity under conditions of gradual alpine acclimatization are also presented. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun66/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 5100

Card 2/2 vmb

SOKOLOVYK, M.V.; SANOTSKIY, N.L., kand. med. nauk

Plastic surgery for defects of the pharynx and esophagus after recovery from laryngectomy. Zhur. ush. nos. i gorl. bol. 23:27-32
N-D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zaveduyushchiy - zasluzhennyj deyatel' nauki prof. A.I. Kolemiychenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

SOKORAY, Balint, okleveles mernok, csoportvezeto mernok

Determination of the track number of the reception track
group on switchyards. Kozl tud sz 14 no. 4:163-170
Ap '64.

1. Railroad Planning Enterprise of the Hungarian State
Railways.

SOKORSKA, H.

Chromatographic determination of free amino acids in blood serum in
deer cervus elaphus L. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:526 1957.

1. Z Katedry Fizjologii Zwierząt Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w
Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr B. Gutowski.

(AMINO ACIDS, in blood,
in deer Cervus Elaphus, chromatography (Pol))

(ANIMALS,
deer Cervus elaphus, blood amino acids, chromatography (Pol))

SOKOTNYUK, V.

Repairing foot switch. Avt.transp. 38 no.8:52
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Automobiles--Lighting)

SOKOCINSKI, H.

"Organization of fodder stock in the Lenin Collective Farm" p. 26 (plon, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1953, Warszawa)

East European Vol. 3, No. 3
SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March ⁴ 1950, Uncr.

KRUGLAYA, Z.V., inzh.; SOKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;
FEYGINA, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Plastic parts for cold water supply and sanitary equipment
of all-metal passenger cars. Trudy TSNII NPS no.242:68-78
'62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Railroads—Passenger cars)
(Sanitary engineering—Equipment and supplies)
(Plastics)

GEL'FER, IS.M., inzh.; KRUGLAYA, S.P., inzh.; SOKOV, A.M., kand.
tekhn. nauk

Foam rubber materials for seat upholstery, mattresses and
pillows of passenger cars. Trudy ISNII NPS no. 24279-90 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Foam rubber)
(Railroads--Passenger cars)

GEL'FER, TS.M., inzh.; SOKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Use of "Relin" rubber linoleum as floor covering for passenger
cars. Trudy TSNII NPS no.242:91-96 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Linoleum)
(Railroads—Passenger cars)

GEL'FER, TS.M., inzh.; KRUGLAYA, Z.V., inzh.; SOKOV, A.M., kand.
tekhn. nauk

Polymer roofing materials for freight cars. Trudy TSNII NPS
(MIRA 16:6)
no.242:97-101 '62.

(Roofing) (Plastics)
(Railroads—Freight cars)

Cand Tech Sci

SOKOV, A. N.

Dissertation: "Using New Materials in Prosthesis Making."

12/12/59

Moscow Technological Inst of Light Industry imeni L. V. Kaganovich

**SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71**

Plastics & High Polymer

[6340] **Epoxy Plastics as Materials for Inserts in Orthopedic Shoes.** [In Russian.] A. M. Sokov. *Vestn. Promst. Shchastija*, v. 11, June 1951, p. 41-42. "The use of foamed plastics instead of cork or wood for building up corrective shoes is discussed. Several compounds are described. Data are tabulated on properties of 9 compositions

CHERNINA, N.P., doktor med. nauk; SOKOV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

New method of application of prostheses to leg stumps. Ortop. travm.protez. Moskva no.1:61-65 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:10)

Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta protezivovaniya i protezostroyeniya Ministerstva sotsial'nogo obespecheniya RSFSR (dir. prof. B.P. Popov)

(ARTIFICIAL LEG,
leg, application technic)

KRUGLAYA, Z.V., inzh.; DYADIN, A.A., inzh.; SOKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn.
nauk

Freight car roof made from glassplastics. Trudy TSNII MPS
(MIRA 16:11)
no.267:82-93 '63.

L 13970-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4042481

S/0217/64/009/004/0523/0525

B

AUTHOR: Makarov, P. G.; Lonskiy, A. V.; Sokov, B. N.

TITLE: Ultrasonic effect on a single stretch receptor

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 523-525

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic effect, stimulus, mechanoreceptor, stretch receptor, frog, van der Waals bond

ABSTRACT: In an earlier investigation of ultrasonic dynamics it was demonstrated that an ultrasonic effect is incapable of producing an adequate stimulus in a nerve and a single nerve fiber. The present study was carried out to find whether an ultrasonic effect can produce an adequate stimulus in a mechanoreceptor, such as a stretch receptor. The electrical activity of a frog stretch receptor was investigated under various ultrasonic conditions. After the muscle with the nerve was removed from the frog, one sensory axon leading to the stretch receptor was isolated and all other nerve fibers were cut. The prepared muscle was covered with a physiological solution in a

Card 1/2

L 13970-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4042481

moist chamber and fixed in the proper position for focused ultrasonic radiation. Ultrasonic intensity varied up to 100 wt/cm², duration ranged from 0.1 msec to 10 sec, and the frequency was 1 mc. The chamber with the preparation was thermostated at 13°C. Receptor electric activity was recorded by an ENO-1 oscilloscope. Findings show that the functional state of the stretch receptor depends on ultrasonic intensity. The frequency of receptor impulses increases with low ultrasonic intensities and decreases with high ultrasonic intensities. An adequate stimulus in the stretch receptor can be produced by ultrasonic effect. The mechanism of ultrasonic stimulation of the stretch receptor is not known, but may be related to breaking of certain bonds, possibly van der Waal's. Orig. art. has: 5 figures

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra biofiziki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A. A. Zhdanova (Biophysics Department of the Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 06Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF Sov: 003
Card 2/2

OTHER: 001

MAKAROV, P.C.; LONSKIY, A.V.; SOKOV, B.N.

Effect of ultrasound on a single stretch receptor. Biofizika
9 no.4:523-526 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra biofiziki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni Zhdanova.

LEVI, S.S.; SOKOV, G.P.; PATENOVSKAYA, M.I., red.; MIKHEYEVA, A.A.,
red.

[Saving reinforcing steel is an important task of the builder]
Ekonomika armaturnoi stali - vazhnaya zadacha stroitelei. Mo-
skva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 37 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Concrete reinforcement)

6.4800

6.4310

6.9416

6.4311

20527

S/115/61/000/001/005/007
B128/B201

AUTHORS: Birger, L. A., Shvetsov, P. N., Sokov, I. A.

TITLE: Standard devices for the calibration of noise generators in the super-high frequency range

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1961, 37-40

TEXT: The authors describe a device for testing noise generators in the frequency range of from 1000-10,000 megacycles. A modulation method is employed for amplifying the weak signal. The block diagram of the device is shown in Fig. 1: 1) is the noise generator to be tested; 2) matching transformer; 3) standard noise generator; 4) device for keeping the temperatures constant; 5) tuned load (to room temperature); 7), 8), 9) waveguide connecting links; 10) signal generator; 11) waveguide branching; 12) matching transformer; 13) tuned load; 14) high-frequency modulator; 15) ferrite rectifier for eliminating parasitic noise; 16) high-frequency amplifier; 17) waveguide connecting link; 18) image frequency filter; 19) mixer; 20) heterodyne; 21) i.f. amplifier; 22) amplitude modulator; 23) amplifier for frequency-modulated signal; 24) phase modulator; 25) indicating instrument; 26) video

✓

Card 1/3

20527

S/115/61/000/001/005/007
B128/B201

X

Standard devices for ...

amplifier; 27) cathode-ray oscilloscope; 28) calibration line; 29) i.f. noise source (for compensating the i.f. noise); 30) electron modulator; 31) temperature pick-up for keeping the temperature of the standard generator constant; 32) stabilized (400 cycles) power supply unit. The noise source was tested by a comparison of the radiation temperature of the source with that of the standard generator. The measurements were made as follows: 1) tuning of the parts mentioned in 1, 2, and 5 according to amplitude and phase by means of matching transformers; 2) determination of the room temperature (T_z) by means of load (5); the room temperature usually differs from the normal temperature ($T_o = 293^{\circ}\text{K}$); 3) the standard noise generator with an effective radiation temperature is connected to the input; 4) compensation of i.f. noise by means of i.f. noise generator and connected calibration line; 5) determination of the attenuation factor

$$A = 10 \lg \frac{T_{RG} - T_z}{T_o - T_z} [\text{db}] , \text{ where } T_{RG} \text{ is the effective radiation temperature of the noise source to be tested. The final evaluation of the noise generator is made on the basis of equation}$$

$$A_{RG} = A + A_e + 4.34 \cdot \frac{T_z - T_o}{T_{RG} - T_o} [\text{db}]$$

Card 2/3

33135
S/115/62/000/001/007/007
E192/E382

6.4301

AUTHORS: Birger, L.A. abd Sokov, I.A.

TITLE: Standard thermal noise-generators

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1962, 47 - 50

TEXT: Some improved thermal noise-generators for a wave range of 3.0 to 11.5 cm are described. The construction of the generators is illustrated in Fig. 1. A waveguide 3 with an attenuator 4 is placed inside a cylindrical oven 1, provided with suitable heaters 2. The attenuator forms a matched load. When the attenuator is heated it produces noise radiation. Provided that the temperature of the attenuator is uniform and that there are no losses between it and the output flange of the waveguide, the nominal spectral density of the radiated noise is equal to kT_n , where k is the Boltzmann constant and T_n is the attenuator temperature in $^{\circ}$ K. The thermocouple 5 (see Fig. 1) is employed for measuring the temperature of the attenuator. The wave band of 3.0 to 11.5 cm is covered by 4 separate generators based on standard waveguides of 23 x 10,

Card 1A 67

33135

S/115/62/000/001/007/007
E192/E382

Standard thermal noise-generators

35 x 15, 48 x 24 and 72 x 34 mm. All the generators have an identical construction and operate at approximately 600 °C. The waveguide is made of nickel (by the galvanoplastic method) and its external thermally insulating portion is covered with a layer of asbestos. The attenuator is made of green carborundum deposited on a ceramic base and is in the form of a wedge. Its attenuation is of the order of 20 - 30 db and its length is 15 cm, which is about one-third of the overall length of the oven. The standing-wave ratio of the attenuator does not exceed 1.2. The heater of the oven is built of separate rings with nichrome helices between them. Thus, for instance, the generator with the 35 x 15 mm waveguide has 27 helices. The preparation of the generators for measurement takes about 1 - 1.5 hours, which is achieved by providing extra heating during the period when the attenuator is rising to its operating temperature. The extra heating is switched-off as soon as the operating temperature is approached. The errors of the noise generators are analyzed and these are shown to be due to errors of measurement and temperature stabilization. errors due to nonuniformity of the attenuator

Card 2/6 3

Standard thermal noise-generators

33135
S/115/62/000/001/007/007
E192/E382

temperature and the losses in the waveguide between the attenuator and output flange. The temperature, measurement and stabilization errors are due to errors of the control system of the heater and errors of the thermocouple. These errors are of the order of ± 5 and ± 3 °K, respectively. Errors caused by the nonuniform temperature distribution in the attenuator are 3 - 5 °K and errors caused by losses in the waveguide are 1 - 4 °K. The overall error is therefore not greater than ± 8 °K, which is equivalent to ± 0.06 db. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language references reads as follows: Ref. 3: H. Sutcliffe - Proc. Inst. Electr. Eng., Part B, 1956, v.103, no. 11.

Card 3/12

ACC NR: AP6029059

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0092/0092

INVENTOR: Tishechkin, Yu. V.; Gorbunov, V. P.; Sokov, I. A.

54
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for generating pressure pulses in gaseous media. Class 42, No. 183977

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 92

TOPIC TAGS: gas dynamics, pressure pulse, pulse generator

ABSTRACT: This is a variant of a device for generating pressure pulses in gaseous media, described in Author Certificate No. 146568. In order to regulate the shape of the curve of the law of the pressure pulses and to bring it closer to the harmonic, it is equipped with a throttling-control device made in form of external and internal throttle plates mounted at the inlet of the flow chamber. In order to increase the pressure pulses in the upper frequency region, for example from 1000 to 2500 cps, the flow chamber is provided with telescopic resonator, which when testing systems with a fluid filling, has a working fluid separated from the flow chamber by a dividing diaphragm. In order to increase the range for regulating the mean pressures in the region close to atmospheric pressures and lower, the flow chamber is made with a jet ejector, on the same axis with which is placed the inlet of a working

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.617.5

L 160;3-56

ACC NR: AP6029059

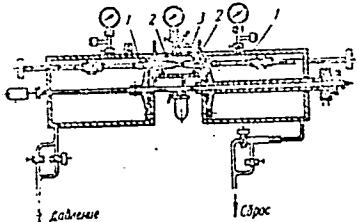


Fig. 1. Device for generating gas pulses

1, 2 - Throttle plates; 3 - working chamber.

chamber, which is movable along this axis; this allows the gas to be diverted through the throttle of the working chamber into the vacuum circuit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[AV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 29Dec62/

CLW:IV
Card 2/2

SOKOV, K.F.

Studying agricultural machinery in the eighth grade. Politekh.
obuch. no.11:63-69 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Muromskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Farm mechanization--Study and teaching)

SOKOV, K.F.

Studying agricultural machinery in the ninth grade. Politekh. obuch.
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